THE BOOK WORLD.

Edward King's Pen Portraits of French Leaders.

ANNA DICKINSON ON THE WARPATH.

The Poems of Edith May-An American Songstress.

THE BLACK HILLS.

FRENCE FOLITICAL LEADERS. By Edward King. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Putnams did well in choosing Mr. Edward King to write the volume in their series of Brief Biographies in French political leaders. Mr. King is a young Amercan journalist who has spent a considerable portion of its life in France, where he has the personal acquaintmee of most of the leaders of whom he writes He looks at the men who surround him with unprejudiced eyes, and his opinions are formed with an appreciation and honesty that make his book of more than ordinary interest and value. His observations are keen and intelligent, and his style is graphic, vigorous and He is never for a moment doll, but then who could be in writing of such brilliant Frenchmen? The bare record of their lives would stir the blood the coldest of men. Mr. King has made study of his subjects, in fact he had begun "taking notes" before was addressed by the Mesers, Putnam, Mr. T. W. Higginson, the editor of this series, says in his preface to this volume, "I know of no existing book in any language which comes so near to comprising just the information needed among us in regard to the present political leaders of France." The work was all written Paris, where the author is still living in an atmosphere created by the partisans of whom he writes, and that fact gives a freshness and charm to the book and lends it its enthusiasre. Mr. King does not claim to have dipped into a critical analysis of his subject, but merely to have given a series of pen portraits of contemporaneous French teaders, and in that object he has succeeded most admirably. Among his most strik-Léon Gambetta, Jules Simon, Marshal MacMahon, Edward Laboulaye, Emile Ollivier and the Comte de Aing's book. Rochefort, Jules Favre, the Comte de Chambord, the Duc d'Aumaie, the Duc de Broglie and Jules Grevy have all intensely interesting histories.

A PAYING INVESTMENT. By Anna E. Dickinson. Boston; James R. Osgood & Co. Miss Dickinson's last trumpet blast is one of her clearest and strongest, and it is to be hoped that it will penetrate through the thick walls of prejudice and awaken a responsive chord in the manly American breast. In this little book, which contains about an bour's reading, will be found all the freshness and piquancy that charms the listener in Miss Dickinson's lectures. "A Paving Investment" might arouse more applause were its arguments set forth in the magnetic style and impressive voice of the lecturer, but they tould not be any more convincing than as they stand. The investment that it would pay to make is to give the rising generation the proper start-to set it well on its feet before it is taught to run. "We open wide our doors and invite the world to come in. What sort of provision do we make for these guests when they appear? We swallow them, certainly. Do we digest and assimilate them? Or are all the nerve forces used in other channels and exhausted in other enterprises?" Again she says of the American :- "He converts himself from manhood into a sort of double back action machinery; he swathes himself in interminable folds of business till he is a species of mummy. He drains his body of all its resources to run his money granding engine; and sapped and undermined, or in actual ruins, with 'brain trouble' or 'half dead from dyspepsia,' has the supreme satisfaction of hearing people say as he goes by them on the streets, 'A wonderful man, that! wonderful! be gan life without a dollar, and is worth half a million i' Presently the same people will say as he passes themparried, not walking-'Dead? Of course he is dead No man could hold out at his pace long. I hear his will be to be contested." It is no new thing for writers to cry out against the absorbing interest Ameri can men bave in "business," but Miss Dickinson, even when she handles a trite subject, puts it so that we see it in a new and stronger light. The chapter in which she calls upon men to do their duty in local politics is particularly convincing. The way many men neglect their duties as voters is most reprehensible. There are hundreds of men who not only stay away from ward meetings, but neglect to rote on election day; then they complain of bad laws, asks Miss Dickinson; "the people? Nobody believes it. It is governed by the politicians, whose trade, whose business it is. Men of education, of intellisence, of ambition are too busy about their ewn peronal gains and gettings and spendings to hew planks of platforms or to investigate the character of those who are to stand upon them, or to see that the platform is rightly supported." If the platform builders are unfit for gentlemen to associate with, how much less are they fit to rule and govern these same fastidlous gentlemen. Suppose that the most intelligent and most substantial men in every ward attended the meetings during a campaign and gave the weight of their culture and respectability to the selection of candidates for office, would not the result be more satisfactory than it is at present? Of course it would. The eve of election, says Miss Dickinson, should be to every man a vivil, and his action at the policy a sacrament. In this country no man can live to himself for himself alone. Bhe discusses the negro vote, and apologizes for us use by saying that we have left them uninstructed with this tremendous weapon.

As a means toward a great end, she recommends tompulsory education. With all our free institutions se have more uneducated citizens than many European countries. Of the 28,558,271 people in this land there are 5,658,144 who can neither read nor write; in brief, one-fifth of the population, and the majority of these are native born Americans. We quote:- "There is no disease more subtly penetrating, none more destruclive, more surely death freighted to such a government as ours than that of ignorance. And if those who tre infected, having the means provided to wash and be made whole, refuse so to do, then, in self-defence, we ought to see that the means they reject are used, and used efficiently to a healing and wholesome end." Miss Dickinson is down on trades unions. we want," she says, "is training schools, scien-

life and polytechnic. There are too many clerks, and not enough skilled artisans among Amerisans. Let us have more schools, better at tended, technical study as a sort of high school outgrowth of the common school, that as the one fits the boy for the performance of his general duties as a citizen, so the other may prepare him for the special duties of his trade or art. Let us have more knowledge, more light, for the good of the individual and the good of the whole." The chapters on prison reform are among the strongest in the work and should be readby every legislator in the land. "It costs more to neglect our duties than to accomplish them," says the writer, and so it does. In the last chapter the woman at the pollsquestion is discussed, not violently or ex sitedly, but calmly and reasoningly. "Women who, as a rule, are so cleanly and careful in their own houses, and such admirable nurses in their own homes, and such capital organizers to their own small domains, health of towns and cities, the general care of hospitals and asylums of all sorts, were better met and answered than they are by the men who now face and settle them. No set of women would keep house in such a lithy way as men keep it in the streets of great cities. No set of women would keep house to such a waste and to so little comfort as men keep it in the body of public instructions under their control." In conclusion Miss Dickinson says :- "So, not alone for the world's sake, not alone for the sake of men and women in connection with time and the things of time, but for the sake of character growth, the growth of the soul, do fask that each man and each woman shall do his and her work where it may be found, and do it till work for

Ponne. By Edith May. A new edition, elegantly illustrated, New York: James Miller, publisher. Graham's and of Sartain's magazines, published reflected from Western cameras. They will glean from

them is done."

twenty-five years ago, the eye soon grows familiar | it, however, nothing but the sober reality-nothing to with the signature of "Edith May," attached to peems that draw the reader back to them again and again by the charm of a grace and beauty springing from power, unmistakable if immature, by the wealth of a budding imagination whose perfect blessoming would have placed its owner side by side with Elizabeth Barrett Browning as seer, while her power of artistic ulterance already surpassed that of the world known poet, save in a few of the latter's happiest efforts. Yet to-day the little book which holds those collected poems is almost unknown. It was published in 1851 by a Philadelphia house, and followed in 1855 by a ond edition; but both were issued in a guise too expensive for extended sale. Very soon after the appearance of the second edition magazine readers missed the name which they had learned to welcome, and, al. though there were some who for years questioned and wondered what had become of one whose writings had made them take her to their hearts as a friend, the surges of time, which so swiftly efface the traces of almost all our lives, swept out of public memory the records of song left by the soaring voice so soon hushed to silence, and the new edition of the singer's little book, published last year, came unheraided, and seems almost unknown. Yet it is a book that must aw. Een a deep interest in the minds of all lovers of true call to it the attention of a new generation of readers, sure that they will thank us for so doing. It is impossible to study these first fruits of a genius shut out by a nopeless malady from attaining in this world to a periect harvest, without recognizing in them a power which, had it been suffered to attain its full development, must have made the name of "Edith May" one of the greatest in American literature. "Edith May" was the now de plume assumed by a

young lady whose real name we violate no confidence and honored Quaker lineage and is by birth a Philadelphian; but the grew up and her mind was formed among the magnificent scenery, the then almost un tamed beauty, of Susquehanna county, in a home where wealth and culture combined to give her every advantage in their power, and in a society which, if small, was one to recognize and encourage her genius. She was but seventeen when she began her brief career as the "singer of noble poems." Three things stand out to bold rehef from the very beginning of one's acquaintance with what she has written, and grow more and more marked as you know her betterher jutimate knowledge and love of nature; the nower imagination; the inherent dramatic gift which enables her to comprehend and represent truly life and charcurustance, but in the forces, the motives, the passions that sway it and make it what it is. Had health remained to her the world would have had another true dramatic post. As it is she has given us nothing in absolute dramatic form save ballads and narrative poems are alive with dramatic are and directness. an instant comes in between the speaker in the story and the audience. One of her most striking ballads is "Christmas," in which a mother tells the story of the Christ child and that of her own brief life to her little one before the kiss of the icy cold folds them in dreamless sleep to awaken on Christmas morning in the beyond. But there are others of them, specially Clare," "Aline's Choice," "Rosabelle" and "The Love different readers. Each is delicious in its own way and each is written in a different key. Instead, however, of any of the ballads, we have chosen for quotation

> Song.
>
> Dawn paints thy lattice;
> The virginal hours
> Fold in thy sweet soul
> Its night-biooming flowers;
> Lakes in the hollows,
> And clouds in the skies,
> Drink in the light
> Lake thy beautiful eyes;
> Sunbeam, betraying Subbeams betraying
> Where bright waters be—
> More of my heaven,
> On! smue thou for me!

Let from yon peak,
Where the red rowan clings,
South the day descends,
Trying her wings;
Harea shake the copses
And larks brush the leaves,
And swallows str lightly
Beneath the broad caves;
The ourd is awakening
His song on the tree—
Bird of my morning,
Wake music for me!
Id like to give here one lyric of a v

We should like to give here one lyric of a very different character, entitled "Two Chants," which is most marvellously impressive in its solemn beauty. But it is too long to quote entire, too perfect to break. One would scarcely chip off a fragment from a perfect crys tal to show the loveliness of the gem. So tal to show the loveliness of the gem. Some poems of all poets are like rose bushes; you may gather a flower to show what the rest are like. But others should be

Of "Edith May's" longer poems there are nearly a dozen that tell a story, the most powerful being that which is placed first in the volume, "Maddalena's Confession." Maddalena tells the story of her life to the convent confessor, beginning with the rapture that swayed her when at the attar she was named "the Bride of Christ," Then, going back to her days of ful sister who was her idol, who in her wonderful loveliness left her seaside home for the court, and returned thence no longer "the bright Aurora" of Maddalena's

I haver know
What sorrow like a tearful angel rent
The veil between my sister's heart and God,
Her brow was as the forchead of a saint,
Bearing the marks of thorns, and on her face
None looked except to breathe a sigh that tracked
Some upwinged thought to heaven.

And so the story goes on, telling how, unconsciously, the soul and the future of the child Maddalena were swayed and fashioned unchangeably by the daily intercourse with her sister, until-

Once more Ginevra stood Flower-crowned and jewelled, but beneath the light Of tall cathedral tapers, and how the impression is made deeper by the tale of Ginevra's life in the convent afterward until "death garnered her sweet soul;" when, Maddalena con-

Mass nor prayer was said; Mass nor prayer was said;
For those there be who swear a hovering crown
Ramed on her brow laint glory, and around
Crept missic and rich ndors, while awed priest
And kneeling abbess with rapt upraised looks
Sang the "Te Deam Laudamas!"
So the passed!
I bear upon my breast the cross that were
Its mature upon here.

But before this consummation is reached there are years of struggle with the haunting influence of the departed sister, for life looked very fair, and love was tempting her through the voice of one, of whom she says, in childhood-

Prayed, kneeling at one shrine, together sent Our mated voices, like pared farts, to heaven, Or, hand in hand, walked where the garden lountains Cleft the grim hou mouths.

The marvel of the poem is in the subtle and masterly manner in which that strife is depicted, and the victory of the dead sister's spirit is foreshadowed and made the only possible conclusion, as, in one dramatic cone after another, the speaker goes on to recall her past. At first reading one is so wrapt in the simple, yet subtle, story, the intense human interest, as scarce to take note of the imaginative beauty of the poem as a whole and in detail. Afterward a partial sense of his takes one back to it to linger over every page. The most perfect transcription of the effect of the miserere in St. Peter's, upon a soul sensitive to music, with which we have ever met, is in this poem. "Guide Savella," "Count Julio" and "The Chaplet of Bronze come next in power, but these are all told by a third

There is lyric after lyric in the book that shows on innate comprehension of varying character and mood far neyond the years of the writer-a knowledge of the lessons of life that seems like experience. We commend the book to all lovers of true poetry, sure that before they close it they will share our sadness that such great gifts should have been shut out from attaining to suil trauton. What "Edith May" has given to us while she could is too precious to be "willingly let die."

The Black Hills: Routes, scenery, soil, cifmate, timber, gold, geology, &c. By Colonel R. I. Dodge, James Miller, publisher.

The mulitary chief of the Black Hills expedition of last summer has written a brief account of the country explored, which will doubtless be sought and read by those whose imaginations have been inflamed by the Looking over the numbers of the Home Journal, of glowing pictures of the "New Eldorado" which are

prolong the serious illusion caused by stale and exaggerated stories of Ophir-like mountains and Californian valleys. Colonel Dodge's brochure is a truthful statement of the resources and characteristics of the country, ascertained by scientific examination. Professor Newton makes a valuable contribution on the subject of the geological formation of the Black Hills, which is one of the most interesting of natural problems in the United States. In description and narrative the book is extremely meagre, but these features are not essential to satisfy the curiosity of the class who are eager to seek their fortunes toward the setting sun, and for whose benefit, mainly, it was written. It will be of equal interest, however, to all who watch the development of the great West,

THE AMERICAN KENNEL AND SPORTING FIRED. By Arnold Burges. J. B. Ford & Co. This book treats of breeding, breaking and kennel management of the different kinds of sporting dogs, and is very interesting and will well repay perusal The book is illustrated with one likenesses of English and Irish setters and pointers. Gentlemen who indulge in field sports requiring dogs will find much valuable information in this book.

LITERARY CHAT.

The London Sportsman is to be issued hereafter as a daily journal, price one penny.

The learned Professor Hefele's "History of the Councils of the Church" is at last being translated into English, and the second volume will soon appear from Clark's Edinburgh Press.

Longmans, the London publisher, announces a series of French classics, to include translations of the dramatists from the sixteenth century to the present

moirs, says the Athenaum, proves that he was as bad a letter writer as many of his contemporaries and nearly as bad as Lord Chatham, his master and model. One of the completest Oriental libraries ever formed was collected by Jules Mohl, and will be sold at auction in Parts in May. The Persian portion is very rich and has some splendid manuscripts.

The busy and indetatigable Mrs. Oliphant will be xt.

write a series of papers on Windsor Castle for the St. Nicholas Magazine,

To the many collections of books illustrative of Enghish folk-lore has been added Mr. T. F. Dyer's "British Popular Customs," arranged according to the calendar

Macmillan & Co., London and New York, will very shortly issue "Floral Decorations for Dwelling Houses," by Miss Annie Hazard, edited by an Ameri-Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, one of the most popular of

Yankee story writers, calls her next book, now in Os. good's press, "Sights and Iusights." It is a novel of New England lite.

James Miller has in press some letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, in connection with R. H. Thorne's "Recollections of Contemporaries."

An extensive history, in two volumes, of the city of New York, by Martha J. Lamb, long in preparation, is in the press of A. S. Barnes & Co.

J. H. Coates & Co., Philadelphia, will print "King and Commonwealth: A History of Charles I, and the Great Rebellion," by Messrs. Cordery and Philpotts. The great Egyptian "Book of the Dead" is to be published from a thorough collation of the different makuscript texts, under the auspices of the Berlin Academy and the British Museum.

A new Franco-Russian review has been started in Paris, styled Le Spectateur : Revue Franco-Russa.

NEW YORK COMMUNISTS.

The annual meeting of the Communistic fraternity of New York was held on the 18th inst. at No. 293 Bowery. The object of the meeting was to celebrate the anniversary of the 18th of March, 1871, memorable in the annals of modern France. In imitation of Anglo-Saxon customs, what the French report terms a "lunch" was provided. The meeting began at seven P. M. Citizen Davis presiding.

At the opening of the proceedings Auguste Banqui was elected by acclamation to the honorary presi-

Letters from its correspondents in Europe and America to the society were read, and a propagandist committee, consisting of the Citizens P. Tispoli, C. Reuter, Y. Estaban, Van Berg and David (Secretary) was elected. Then followed the toasts:-

By Citizen CROSSE-To Auguste Blanqui, the indefatigable athlete of the great social struggle of labor against capital; to the great revolutionary Communist, the leader of the army of equality, to which the members of this society esteem it an honor to belong, may the expression of our sentiments reach him through the prison walls within which a terrified middle class [Death had already opened Blanqui's prison doors for

By Citizen ROBERT-To the union of true revolumeans of attaining position, of gratifying personal ambition or wicked vanity. Let us unmask the traiters who are undermining our work by calumny

and other equally odious means.

By Catzen Liver Haussa—To the women of the revuluion, to Louiss Michel and Mary Féré, whose devotedness should be an example to the wives, daughters and staters who are lighting for the recognition of our

rights.

By Citizen Bunox—To the triumph of social rights, to the annihilation of class privileges, to the advent of real equality.

By Citizen Davin-To the logic of the revolution.

In a revolution he who wills the end must will the

In a revolution he who wills the end must will the means.

By C tizen Hauska—To the memory of Féré.

By a New Memore—To the Communistic Revolutionary Sectory, to its aspirations and its success. Friends, I thank you for having admitted me among you, for, like you, I want to see a speedy revolution. Too long the yoke has weighted upon us, and the violence of the shock must overcome the tightness of the grip. I am a Communist, and, the you, I want real equality. Is it not revolving for us, workingmen, to endure hunger and go about in rags, while a pack of do-nothings called capitalists, society people, revel in luxury at our expense? I am an atheist, for my mind cannot admit what science positively denies. I am for a proletarian detatorship in order to consummate the social revolution. We need an iron wrist to master the middle class after its octeat, to monid it to the new social conditions if it yields—to gring it to powder if it reasts. Long live the social revolution! Hurran for equality!

These cries were repeated, with tremendous en-

These cries were repeated, with tremendous enthussasin, by all present.
Citizen Davis then remarked that it was getting late,
and it would be well for the members of the society to
present themselves at the meeting in progress at the
Germania Assembly Rooms in favor of the widows and
oughans of the Commune.
The motion was adopted, and the president declared
the meeting closed. At this time a desputch was received from Chicago saying that the revolutionists of
that city were also keeping the 18th of March. It was
suppresed that the same was being done at St. Louis
and Beston.

FUNERAL OF BENJAMIN AYMAR.

The funeral of Benjamin Aymar, of the shapping iouse of Aymar & Co., one of the oldest merchants of this city, took place yesterday afternoon from Grace church, of which Mr. Aymar was the oldest yestryman. The numerous relatives and friends of the deceased almost filled the church. The casket, which was of rosewood with solid silver handles, was almost hidden from view by the horsi tributes, which were of the most engant description. The services were conducted by the Right itev. Bashop Potter, assisted by Bishop Huntington and the Rev. J. Chungh Tribetts.

STILL ANOTHER TEMPERANCE LES-SON.

At an early hour yesterday morning a patrolman of the Eighth presenct, South Breckiyn, found the body of a man lying in a vacant lot on the line of Seventh avenue, between Minescentia and Twentieth atpects, and, procuring an ambulance, had the remains removed to the station house. It was there ascertained that deceased was a man of intemperate habits, and had been on a spree for several days. His name was James Carberry, and he was employed in the Phonix Chemical Works. Last might be started to cross the lots, when, becoming name with the intense coid, he had down and soon "slept the sleep that knows no waking."

A NEW LABOR EXCHANGE.

A meeting of representatives of different Odd Fellows' todges was held at the Turn Hall yesterday, when a committee was appointed to take charge of a new labor exchange which is to be established under the auspices of the Order. The exchange is to be located in St. Mark's place.

THE SWISS SOCIETY.

The Grastli Verein, a Swiss benevolent association, gave an anniversary entertainment at Coburger Hall,

THE EXHIBITION.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE BUILDINGS-WHY EXHIBITORS ARE BEHINDHAND-A HISTORI-

CAL DEPARTMENT,
PRILADELPHIA, March 18, 1876. The date of the opening of the Exhibition is less than eight weeks distant, but a vast amount of work yet remains, to be done to have everything in place on the tures-the main building, Machinery Hall and Horticultural Hall-have been for some time ready for the reception of goods, but exhibitors co not seem to have taken advantage of those facilities, and the buildings, consequently, remain comparatively empty. The remaining two of the five main structures-Agricultural building and Memorial Hall, or the Art Gallery, with its new extension—are yet unfinished, considerable work remaining to be done on both. The knowledge of these facts has led observers to fear that the emptiness of the coun pleted buildings and the backwardness of two importent ones at this late date have indicated an indiffer ence on the part of exhibitors in sending goods to oc cupy the spaces assigned them, and a probability that everything would be in confused unreadiness at the opening day. To be behind time with an international exhibition is to follow precedent, to be unprepared at the opening day being the rule with affairs conducted by "the effote despotisms of Europe." Something better is expected of been further advanced in preparation than any previous world's fair, and it is gratifying to know, apon the assurances of the Centennial Comm that we need no longer "view with alarm" the appar-

that we need no longer "view with alarm" the appar, ent cangers of disappointment and delay.

In regard to the completion of the two principal unfinished buildings, the commission says that by this day week the Agricultural building and Memorial Hail will both be ready for the reception of goods, thus practically demonstrating the claim of being further advanced in readiness than other exhibitions have before opening. The Agricultural building will be formally taken possession of next week by the Board of Finance, it is said. The enciosure of the grounds will be begun very shortly, and after April I the general public will not be permitted to enter. From to-day the buildings are barred to them, the tens of thousands who daily visit the grounds in increasing numbers having been found to be in the way of the workmen. The backwardness of exhibitors, and Americans particularly, in sending thoir goods to the completed buildings is thus explained;—The Director General says that careful estimates show the probable number of invoices (not exhibite, but packages which may contain many articles) will be about 80,000. This will include articles from all nations, abroad and at home. The Burcau of Transportation is prepared, it is thought, to handle 7,000 packages a day, provided there are no delays at the Custom Home, and, therefore, it could dispose of the whole estimated number of packages of goods in about twelve days. Feeling confident of this nullity, those who have secured space have not yet been urged very strongly to send their goods, although a circular has just been issued officially informing them that articles can be received. Exhibitors do not care about sending until the last moment, by reason of the great exponse of caring for their goods in do not care about sending until the last moment, by reason of the great expense of caring for their goods in the interval from the present time to the opening day in May next. The Commissioners do not anticipate the same delay and confusion in handling goods which occurred at Vienna, where hundreds of packages were thrown off the cars outside the city and scattered for several miles along the readways, and they, therefore, feel no uncasiness because of the absence of American goods.

goods.

It is remarkable that the oldest nations in the world and the most distant have been the first to come to bring their products to the youngest. Egypt, Japan, Sweden and Norway have, in the order named, already brought their exhibits to the fair, before an American article was put in place.

A STRANGA APPOINTMENT.

The Herald the other day announced the fact that complaints of extortionate charges by a Custom House broker in entering foreign goods for the Exhibition had had the effect of causing the appointment of J. W. Hampton, Jr., by the Centennial Commission, to attend to such formalities at the expense of the commission, It is a singular fact that this Mr. Hampton is the very broker who has made the entries for all the foreign goods that have arrived, with twelve exceptions.

A suggestion made some time ago, regarding the formation of a historical department with early colonial relies and a collection of objects litustrative of the history of the thirteen colonies has just taken shape in the appointment of Colonei Frank M. Etting to take charge of the matter. Colonei Etting is the Chairman of the Committee on the Restoration of Independence Hall and the National Museum, and takes great interest in such matters. The following circular has been issued:—

cular has been issued:—

UNITED STATES CENTENTIAL CORNISSION,
PRILATED THE INTEST OF THE STATES CENTENTIAL CORNISSION,
PRILATED STATES CENTENTIAL CORNISSION,
The Historical Department of the Centennial Exhibition having been established under the authority of the commission by the Director General, the fact is announced to the people of the United States, and their carnest and immediate co-operation invoked.

The pian is to commemorate the events of pre-Revolutionary history, and to awaken the memories of the men who participated in the civilization of America and in its progress toward the establishment of universal rights.

Such historical review, appearing objectively to the eye, is essential to the proper celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the national independence.

A portion of the permanent Art Building has been set apart to mark and distrates the colonist epoch. District compartments will be alletted to the thirteen States, while "the mother country" will also assume her appropriate position.

The walls will be devoted to historical maintines of events.

position. The walls will be devoted to historical paintings of events and to partraits of individuals, while cases of plate glass will be provided for the reception of such objects of interest as serve to give reality-life to the portrainre. In order to perfect the pian it is findisponsable that every epoch in the progress of each colony, from its first settlement to its assimption of independence, should be chrenologically presented.

sonted.

Historical, antiquarian and professional societies, colle-

sented.

Historical, antiquarian and professional societies, collegiate institutions and public fibraries are cordially invited to collists and transmit a list of the local events which they posses, the materials to illustrate and a catalogue of such materials.

Chief of the Historical Department.

Approved:—A. T. Gessors, Director General.

It is proposed to bring the whole collection down to the culmination of the pre-Revolutionary history of our country in 1776, taking the most striking epochs in each colony. It is, in brief, teaching history by the object system of instruction, a large portion of the collection being authentic portraits of the persons and places fanous in the carly times. Colonel Etting will procure the assistance of antiquarians and historians in the States to be represented, the original thirteen colonies being represented as follows in the order of their settlement:—Virginia in 1607, New York in 1609, Massachusetts in 1620, New Hompshire in 1622, New Jersey in 1624, Delaware in 1629, Connecticut in 1630, Maryland in 1632, Rhode Island in 1635, North Carolina in 1600, South Carolina in 1670, Pennsylvania in 1632, Georgia in 1732

THE OPENING ENERCISES.

The opening march for the inaugural ceremonies on the 1604 of New is to be written by the creat German

THE OPENING INSERCISES.

The opening march for the inaugural ceremonies on the 10th of May is to be written by the great German composer, Wagner, in response to the invitation of Theodore Thomas, director of music, and is to be dedicated to the Wemen's Centennal Organization of the United States. The programme entire will be finished in a day or two.

The last allotments of space in Machinery Hall were 480 square feet to Chin and 300 square feet to Norway. The pavinons which the German and Brazinan empires are creeting are now under full headway. They are progressing rapidly and will be finished in ample time for the opening day.

EXCOLAGING TEMPERANCE.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance have taken the water supply to the thirsty in hand and have arranged to supply be water, free bf cost, on the grounds. A fountain will be creeted at the intersection of Belmout and Fountain avenues. The design

grounds. A isomain will be creeted at the intersection of Belmont and Fountain avenues. The design will be in the style of a Greek temple, 25 leat in diameter and 36 leet high, enclosing a fountain 8 leet in diameter. This fountain will contain 26 spigots. The tank will hold between 4,000 and 5,000 gallons of water, a supply fully equal, it is thought, to the demand that will be made upon it.

THE SHOE AND LEATHER BUILDING.

The applications for space in the shee and leather building have reached the number of 547, and there are more in anticipation. The spaces are divided as follows.—Seventy-five to boots and sheep-skins, 15 to rubber goods, 23 to saddlery hardware, 51 to machinery.

rough loather, 40 to harnosa, 35 to morocco and sheepskins, 15 to rubber goods, 23 to saddlery hardware, 51
to machinery.

Square Feet.

Boots and shoes. 3,887 Trunks. \$14
Sole leather. 3,900 Blacking. 142
Rough leather. 15 Saddlery hardware. 658
Harnosa, kip and call 1,200 Machinery. 1,728
Morocco and sheep. 1,158 Foreign. 5,000
Harness and saddlery 1,508
Rubber goods. 650 Total. 20,938
Rubber goods. 650 Total. 20,938
RNGLSSI FOREIGN.

A fine collection of porcelain, carthenware, Parlan
and majolica will be exhibited by Messra. Brown,
Westlevad, Moor & Co., of Hanley, England. A spacious and elegant pavision in which to display the articles has been constructed, had will be sent over with
the goods. It is of timber, but the tramework is partly
conceased by rich crimson drapery, and partly by a
very interesting collection of examples of mural decorations, by means of tible secured by a new process.

Around the top runs gilded fretwork, and in a promiment position are the royal arms, the firm being potters by appointment to Her Majesty.

NOTES OF PREPARATION-ARTICLES ARRIVING. PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1876. There will arrive in this city on Monday morning next a company of military engineers from Spain, who will represent their special department at the Exhibition. An escort has been tendered them by the State Fencibles, Captain Byan, commander, the crack company of this city. They will be the recipients of an

entertainment and afterward be reviewed by the

The western side of the terrace surrounding Memorial Hall has been selected as the spot for the erection of

position, and are rapidly unleaded by means of an English heisting machine. The largest pieces of machinery are handled with as much ease as one would lift a few pounds. Among the latest matters of interest are some uneity finished steam engines from the Amoskag works, New Hampshire. One of our largest firms, J. P. Morris & Co., are erecting a massive blast furnace, with all the appendages.
On the Belmont drive the New Hampshire building has been commenced, and will be pushed rapidly to completion.

has been commenced, and will be pushed rapidly to completion.

The Troy Stove Works and the Liberty Stove Works, or this city, are busily engaged in crecking structures in close proximity to each other, and promise to be ready for the opening. The Centennial National Bank nave started their structure, and from the architectural designs it will be made elaborate and an ornament to the grounds.

The Pennsylvania Ralirond Company are erecting a massive depot just outside the grounds. It will contain every convenience for travelling, and, though temporary, will, nevertheless, possess all the comforts that the means and facilities of this corporation can command. Work upon the dairy buildings will ≈ commenced next work.

TO THE PATRIOTIC WOMEN OF

NEW YORK. Having been duly appointed and confirmed as a ember of the Executive Committee of the Women's Pavilion at Philadelphia to represent York State at large, I appeal to the a branch committee of inspection of its own exhibits. It is earnestly recommended that a fund be raised to assist those unable to bear the expense of forwarding work. Also to send operatives to ply their various industries in the payrifon during the continuance of the Exhibition. The State organization, headed by Mrs. Howard Townsend, promises heartily to co-operate with the Women's Centennial Union in its endeavor to insure a creditable display of New York women's handlwork, art industries and laventions. Blanks and all necessary information will be furnished on application by letter directed to Mrs. George W. Cullum, Chickering Hall, Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street, New York sity.

ELIZARETH HAMILTON CULLUM,
MARCH 18, 1876. a branch committee of inspection of its own ex-

WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION.

The Women's Centennial Union, acting through the New York Committee, have propared a programme of attractive entertainments to be given in this city for the purpose of raisine funds. On the 21st and 22d of March there will be tableaus, among them a represen-March there will be tableaus, among them a represen-tation of "The Republican Court," after Huntington's well known picture, by descendants of the men and women. The artist has portrayed as surrounding Mrs. Washington, the Jays, Clintons, Adamses, Livingtons, Mortness, &c. On the 28th mst. "A Silver Liming" will be acted, and on the 36th "A Caprice." Other en-tertainments will follow, which are not yet annonneed, The women of New York are earnestly appealed to to aid the committee to crown their efforts with success;

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES AND THE CEN-TENNIAL

A meeting of the surviving members of the old Fifth New York Volunteers (Duryce's Zonaves), is to be held at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon of this week for the purpose of sending a uniformed representation to the Centennial. Officers and members of the old or-ganization in this vicinity are earnestly requested to be present and take part in the movement. The place of meeting will be room No. 17, on the third floor of the Post Office Building.

SCHENCK AT HOME.

THE EX-MINISTER TO ENGLAND FULL OF DE-TERMINATION, BUT TO DO WHAT HE WON'T

Yesterday, after a passage lasting fifteen days, during which she experienced very violent and adverse nds, the steamship Abyssinia, with ex-United States Minister Schenck on board, arrived at Quarantine, Staten Island. The huge hull of the steamer was cased in an enamel of ice; her smoke stack, usually red, was white with salt, and from her lower rigging suspended a picturesque mass of frostwork.

In the cabin with General Schenck were Senor Felippe, Lopes Netto, Vice President of the Brazilian Commission to the Centennial; M. Fernando Amant, author of the drama "The Patriots," which took a prize at the recent competition in France, and Mr. Charles Lamson, owner of the ill-fated ship Harcest Queen. The leg book of the smoking room contains accounts of sierce poker contests, but the name of General Schenck does not appear. Inquiry proved the log book to be authentic, the General having completed the voyage without playing a game. He was an interested spectator during the first lew days, but subsequently, and during the heavy weather, he remained below, whether from mad de mer or disgust at the lack of art displayed in the game as played by loreigners, the passengers do not know.

Shortly after breakfast vesterday morning a Herallo reporter, who had boarded the ship with Dr. Mosher, of Quarantine, had a conversation with Mr. Schonck.

The ex-Minister said he thought it would be improper and undignified, under the circumstances, for him to make a statement to any one before reporting to his government—in fact, he had nothing to say. Of what had transpired during the last fortnight he knew very little, and could consequently give no opinion. Charles Lamson, owner of the ill-fated ship

to his government—in fact, he had nothing to say. Of what had transpred during the last fortnight he knew very little, and could consequently give no opinion.

HE LEFT ENGLAND IN GREAT HASTE; had packed his things up in a hurry-scurry way, and was, indeed, a little upset. The inconvenience of such a hurried departure, he said, could be better understood when it was remembered that he had been in England for nearly five years and was rather sottled there. He said that just before he left England he suffered with a rather dangerous physical indisposition, but once he made up his mind to come to America he dismissed his ailments as trifling things. Said he, "When I made up my mind to come I came," As he said this his jaws seeined to centract and to press strongly upon one another. In a monouth his lace, which before had the most mediocre roast-beef expression, assumed a totally different character. His eye brightened, he moved himself to get a more erect position in his chair, and then seemed a man born for resistance and strife. There was in his face the same buil dog look of determination which has made Grant famous. His spirit had returned, and he ventured the romark that he fold much better now than when he left for a long time. When questioned as to whether he would return to Liverpool and allow his case to undergo investigation, he said he did not know what his ruture movements would be. It was his intention, he said, to go to the bouse of a friend in New York, to see his banker, and then to go to Washington.

The passengers of the Abyssima say that the General was very much nettled when he learned from the pilot that Mr. Dana had been appointed to succeed him. It will be remembered that he left Mr. Hediman, Secretary of Legation, as charge d'alfairez ad inferim, but his action in the matter was not considered when Mr. Dana was appointed. Rumor has it that he considered the administration did not treat him rightly in the matter of appointed hes on appointed when Mr. Dana was appointed. Rumor has it that he c

of appointing his succes FUNERAL OF LOUIS FROMME.

The funeral services over the body of Louis Fromme vere held yesterday at the Masonic Temple, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. Cecile Lodge, of F. and A. M., of which Mr. Fromme was a member, received the remains in the corridor leading to the grand staircase, and the representatives of the Protective Order of Eiks, with the immediate friends and relatives of the deceased, followed in the procession. As the congregation entered the organist, Professor Pearce, played Bethoven's funeral march. A funeral psalm, "Come, ye disconsolate," was then rendered in admirable style, after which "Be thou Faithful Unto Death," from the oratorio of "St. Paul," was sung by Mr. Wilkie. "I Heard a Voice from Heaven" was then given, after which Picy's funeral hymn was song with fine effect. The Worshipful Master of Greenpoint presided, and Brother W. T. Woodruff delivered the discourse. The pall bearers were F. Ramaciotte, Louis Rentz, F. Rosack, of the St. Cecifia Lodge; Charles T. White, Adolph George and Edward Knight, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Eiks. tives of the Protective Order of Elks, with the imme-The remains were conveyed to Cypress Hills Come-

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Park Commissioners on Saturday the subject of the construction work for the year was taken up. It embraced the consideration of all the unfinished work in the Central Park, Tompkins quare and the other city parks; whether the work should be done by contract or by the day, and the reduction of the wages. Orders were given to advertuse for bids for the grading and carbing in Tompkins square by contract. Commissioner O'Donohue offered the following resolution:—

the convening reconstron:

Wheren as several meetings of the Board resolutions have been presented for the purpose of enting down the shorers' wages from \$2 to \$1 (3) per day.

Kesolved, That Comptroller Green be requested to give is opinion, as the fluancial officer of the city, whether he hinks it proper to make such a reduction. The resolution was lost by the following vote:—Affirmative, Commissioners Martin and O'Donohue; negative, Commissioners Stebbins and Williamson.

PIGEON SHOOTING. Captain Bogardus has come to the city to complete

the arrangements for the match proposed between himself and Ira A. Paine. The match which was to have taken place on Satur day at Philadelphia between Bogardus and Roberts did

not occur, as Roberts forfeited, A novel contest has been arranged between Charles

he colossal granite statue of the "American Solder," has git of the New England Granite Company of Hart-cord. The statue of Washington, of marble and cut roun a single block, will be placed on the castern side at the same terrace. This work of art has been loaned by Mr. M. Dickerson, the American banker of Florence, tally.

The scenes in Machinery Hall are becoming interesting. Cars are constantly arriving and being run into

THE WAR IN CUBA.

PROGRESS OF THE COLONIAL CONTEST AGAINST THE POWER OF SPAIN-CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE ISLAND-THE FORCE WHICH THE ROYALISTS REQUIRE FOR ITS RETEN-TION-WHY, THE PERSON IS NOT PUT

PONCE, P. R., Feb. 27, 1876. A gentleman who has just returned from a tour of several weeks' duration through the central and western departments of the island of Cuba, has written the following slight description of the state of things existing there, which is not without interest as the expression of the impremions made upon the mind of an intelligent and observant man, conversant with the language and habits of the people and well qualified in other respects to form an accurate opinion. He

AN INTERESTING TOCK.

"My late trip to Cuba has been of great interest to me; it has enabled me to obtain an insight into the state of affairs there, and has afforded me some idea of the true condition of political and other mattern. It must be over a subject of reproach to the Spaniaris that for upward of seven years the so-called rev tion has been suffered to continue, and that the island has been constantly declining in wealth and prosperity, while the Spaniards have been losing ground instead of gaining any during that period. CHARACTER OF THE MOVEMENT.

"I say the so-called revolution because at present the disturbances which prevail cannot properly be credited with the name of revolution. The rebels now consist chiefly of scattered bands of runaway negroes and Chinamen, who are nothing more than threves and incend aries, acting without concert or connection and without any political aim or object, as the men now leading them are of a similar stamp and character. The ac tual state of things is nowadnys undoubtedly sustained in consequence of the foarful demoralization and corruption pervading every government department, but chiefly notorious in the management of the customs and military branches of the administration.

"Between Sagua, Remedios and Puerto Principe on the north side, and Clenfuegos, Trinidad and Villa Clara on the south, there are now posted about the country nearly 60,000 Spanish troops, besides the volunteers doing service in the towns and suburbs, while it is generally estimated that the total forces of the rebels in the lorests and mountainous tracts of that region and coming close up to Colon do not amount to more than 6,000 men, or about one-tenth of the Spanish force in campaign against them.

in campaign against them.

WAST OF ENERGY.

"I travelled as far as Calbarien on the north side and Cienfueges on the south, crossing the island twice, and from what I saw myself and heard constantly continued by resident merchants at the scaports and by the planters in the country, there is no serious effort made to put an end to the rebellion. The officers seem to care about nothing but making money by any available means, the troops are not properly led, and are, besides, almost powerless in having to operate against the fastnesses and naturally protected retreats of the robels, so that in fact I am surprised that no more property is being burned and destroyed than is actually the case.

MATERIAL LOSSES.

rebels, so that in fact I am surprised that no more property is being burned and destroyed than is actually the case.

MATERIAL LOSSES.

"As it is, the destruction is very great. The cane fiolds are continually being set on fire—sometimes by the rebels when the payment of blackmail exacted from the estates is resisted, sometimes by the slaves themselves working on the estates—but it is seldom that a property is totally destroyed. Still this occura, and it did happen almost within range of my personal observation upon a property in the interior, about sixty miles from Matanzas, and near Colon. A band of about fifty men came down upon New Year's night and burned a railway station and a large sugar estate just outside of Colon, and close to where were more to the rescue or even attempting to pursue the rebols!

"The owner of the estate has just before received an advance in Havana of \$100,000 on his crop.

JOYKLLAR—HIS GOVERNEET.

"Now all attention and all hopes are concentrated upon the new Captain General, Jovellar, but having the example and experience of his many predecessors before them, business men, at any rate, are not disposed to place much reliance upon his successfully dealing with the many difficulties he has to contend with. The fact is that to do any good at ail he would require to begin by hanging a lot of the officials in each department in order to bring about a radical change. Of late every steamer from Spain has been bringing out fresh batches of officials, hungry and needy, to take the places of the old ones returning home gorged with the products of successful plunder.

"It is commonly asserted that if only fifty per cent of the duties, taxes and contributions raised were accounted for the treasury would have more money in its cooffers than could possibly be required for the legitimate necessities of the government.

"Jovellar is expected to act energetically and honorably. He is unquestionably popular in Coba, and enjoys an excellent reputation; and the fact that he has left Spain when h

sentian of the isane, and has come out with the full in-tention of doing what one man may to bring about satutary reforms, and, if it be not too late, to save the situation. In him, however, the Spanish government plays its last card to maintain dominion and power over Coba, and if he, too, should fail, a chaos of dis-order and ruin must ensue.

order and ruin must ensue.

"Business in Cuba is at present in a very depressed condition. The crops of sugar and tobacco will be small, and the prices of the former article are not remunerative. Many plantations close to the rebellious districts have been abandoned, and even some of the planters near Havana are talking of stopping the cultivation of the cane until they can be relieved of the enormous contributions now exacted from them by the government. Near Sagua there is a property paying \$500 monthly for beel sione for the use of tha troops quartered there for its protection. The cost of provisions and of the chief necessaries of life is enormously high, and but for the power conferred by the unscruppilous use of slave labor, forced up to its utmost pitch, it would be impossible at present to continue the cultivation of the sugar cane in Cuba."

The Diario de la Marina states that, from information which it has from all the chief producing districts, the sugar crop will this year fall thirty per cent, or about 200,000 tons short of last season's.

THE BARNEGAT COLLISION.

It was ascertained yesterday that the vessel sunk of Barnegat on Friday evening by collision with the belonging to the State of Maine. She was bound from St. Thomas for New York with a mixed cargo, and is now a total loss. She went down in six fathoms of water, carrying to the bottom Captain Samuel Morton and his wife, who were below at the time of the collision, and also the first mate, Simpson. All the others on board effected their escape from the sinking

terday by Mr. Charles C. Webrum and Mr. Charles W. Alcott, the owners of the schooner Adelaide J. Alcott, is

Alcott, the owners of the schooner Adelaide J. Alcott, is as follows:—

The Adelaide J. Alcott, was bound for Virginia, light. She was under a two-reefed foresail and spanker, running before a heavy squall in about a southwest direction along the beach. The sunken vessel, the survivors say, was running in about a northeast direction. The lookout on the Alcott first saw the red light of the brig. She continued her course, also showing her red light, Suddenly the brig changed her course, turning directly toward the shore and showing her green light, when only about 100 yards away. The capital of the Alcott, who was at the wheel, immediately sheered off to clear the brig, but a snow squall of considerable violence struck his vessel and he struck the brig a little aft of the forward rigging. In twenty minutes the brig sunk in about six fathoms of water, bow foremost, the stern remaining above water all night. The brig was in charge of the second mate; the capital, his wife and the first mate were below, and were the only persons drowned. Two children were also below, but were rescued with the crew. The schooner remained fast in the gap she bad ploughed into the side of the brig all night, so that the saved persons could scramble on board, and no boath had to be lowered. The Alcott belonged to New York, and is not materially damaged by the colision.

The persons saved from the Frank Clark were the second mate, James O'Nell; the steward, William Regan; the two children, who were adopted children of the capitaln and whose names are not known, and the following men, who were he crew.—Charles Johnson, John Hooy, James Connelly, John Reid and James O're.

The collision occurred about eight o'clock in the

Ore.

The collision occurred about eight o'clock in the evening; the night was very dark and the sea at the time was running pretty high.

BURNED TO DEATH.

The infant daughter of Thomas Hallahan, living at No. 415 Pearl street, was burned to death yesterday morning by her clothes catching fire. The child was tied in a chair near the stove and left alone. The screams of the little sufferer attracted the attention of its mother, but before she could extinguish the flames the infant was beyond recovery.

THE CLOTHING CUTTERS. A meeting of clothing cutters was held at the Tenth

Ward Hotel yesterday, to perfect a reorganization o

their trade union to keep up the price of their labor. Action was taken to support the eight hour move-ment which the Gorman Cabinetmakers' Union pro-THE RESULT OF A ROW.

John Breen, of No. 291 Bieecker street, received a severe cut in the wrist while engaged in an altercation rith unknown men in a saloon on Carmine street. He